

The French Revolution

Why France? Why then?



What was happening in the world in the years leading up to 1789?

- ★ Scientific Revolution
- ★ Enlightenment ideas
- ★ Agricultural Revolution
- ★ 18th century wars
- ★ American Revolution
- ★ Absolutism in France

French Estates

- 1st - 1/2% of population
clergy - no taxes
- 2nd - 1.5% of population
nobility - no taxes
- 3rd - 98% of population
everyone else
paid all the taxes



| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Overview of the French Revolution | |
| Napoleon & the French Empire | Fall of Napoleon (continental system, Russian invasion, Waterloo, etc.) French nationalism increases & ideas spread via wars French empire (France, satellites, allied states) Napoleonic Codes (1807) Napoleon crowns himself at Notre Dame Cathedral (Dec. 1804) First Consul of the Republic - Napoleon I (May 1804) Bank of France (1800), Concordat of 1801, Civil Codes (1804) October coup d'etat Battle of the Nile (August 1798) defeat Napoleon's return to Paris - 1797 |
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| | Reign of Terror - planned economy, levée en mass, de-Christianization Committee of Public Safety Jacobins, with sans-culotte support, gain control Girondists ousted from National Convention - May-June 1793 France declares war on Britain, Holland, Austria, Prussia - Feb. 1, 1793 Execution of Louis XVI - January 21, 1793 National Convention - late Sept. 1792 September Massacres - 1792 France declared a Republic - September 1, 1792 Second Revolution - August attack of Versailles (by sans-culottes) & call for a national convention to write a new constitution First Coalition b/n Austria and Prussia Brunswick Manifesto - July 1792 France declares war on Austria - April 1792 Declaration of Pillnitz - August 1791 Louis XVI tries to flee - June 1791 |
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French Rev through Reign of Terror.notebook

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 st Stage Moderate reform | "The revolution is over!" | |
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- Taxes were based on tradition and custom.
- Taxes were unfairly applied.
- 4 main unfair taxes: *Taille*, *Gabelle*, *Vingtième*, *Capitation*

| Name of tax | Type of tax | Why it was important |
|-------------------|--------------|---|
| <i>Taille</i> | property tax | paid mostly by peasants |
| <i>Gabelle</i> | salt tax | paid only by some regions; varied by region |
| <i>Vingtième</i> | income tax | intended to collect 1/20th of a person's income; paid mostly by poor and middle class |
| <i>Capitation</i> | head tax | an addition to the <i>Taille</i> , levied on the 3rd estate |

French Burden of Taxation on The Peasants

French Peasants must pay...

To the Church:

❖ Tithe

To the State:

- ❑ Taille
- ❑ Vingtieme
- ❑ Capitation
- ❑ Gabelle (salt tax)

*Note: In France, grain prices increased by 60% between 1730 and 1789

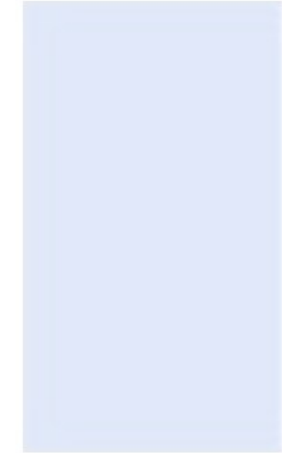
To Seigneur: (feudal lord of his/her parish)

- Corvee (cash or kind)
- Cens (feudal rent in cash)
- Champart (rent in kind)
- Lods et ventes (charge on the transfer of property)
- If he doesn't own land himself, he may have to pay to use the lord's mill, wine press, or bakery

Reading #1 - Plight of the Peasants

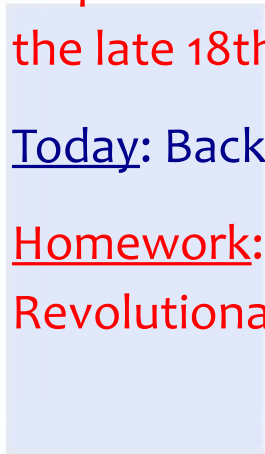
- ★ What abuses does the author see in system of taxation & justice?
- ★ Why did he consider the nobles' hunting rights to be such an despicable issue?
- ★ If you were a peasant, what change would you want?

Homework - Ch. 19-1



The French Revolution

- Entrance task: Think: What factors helped set the stage for revolutions in the late 18th-century?
- Today: Background to the Revolution
- Homework: Ch. 19-2 - The American Revolutionary Era



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Liberty & Equality

What was meant by the concept of *liberty*?

Of *equality*?

What role did Locke and Montesquieu have in these concepts?

"Representative government did not mean democracy."

(Mckay, 613)

Property requirements and representative government:

Was it democratic?

Pre-Revolutionary France

Divide and read the primary source docs to come up with a description of the problems that were present in pre-revolutionary France

Pre-Revolutionary France

1. Anne-Robert Turgot (1774) - Ways to address national debt
2. Necker's *Le Compte* (1781) - Crown's finances and proposals for the future
3. Arthur Young - 1787 - Versailles & Paris
4. da Lamoignon - 1787 - Powers of the king
5. "Memoir of the Princes of Blood" 1788 - written by 2nd Estate men
6. French businessman, 1789 - treatment of business people and manufacturers
7. The Livre Rouge, 1790 - Louis XVI's personal account book

Pre-Revolutionary France

1. Comptroller General of Finances, 1774 - ways to avoid bankruptcy is to reduce spending and borrowing
2. Necker - 2nd Treasury Minister - 1781- Finances are a mystery, king must reduce spending and borrowing, should be more frank with the people.
3. Young, English traveler at Versailles, 1787 - Versailles has signs of being in decline, as Paris is not user-friendly. No sidewalks, narrow streets, dirty - the opposite of London

4. da Lamoignon - 1787 - Powers of the king are historic, perpetual, and absolute
5. "Memoir of the Princes of Blood" 1788 - nation is at risk, tax reform is required to silence the 3rd estate
6. French businessman, 1789 - treatment of business people and manufacturers
7. The Livre Rouge, 1790 - Louis XVI's personal account book - King spends TOOOOOO MUCH MONEY!!!!

Homework - Ch. 19-2

The French Revolution
YouTube 11 min.

The French Revolution

- Entrance task: In what way was the American Revolution like a bridge?
- Today: The American Revolution and the political concepts that contributed to the revolution in France
- Homework: Ch. 19-3, q. 9-18

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Enlightenment
Ideas



America



Europe

The American Revolution



What were the main
complaints of the
colonists?

What was the
biggest?

The American Revolution



Taxes?? Who do they
think they are?

Were the American's just in
complaining about British taxes?

The American Revolution

Trying to recover financial losses from the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the British passed a series of new taxes on the colonies

Sugar Act (1764)

Stamp Act (1765)

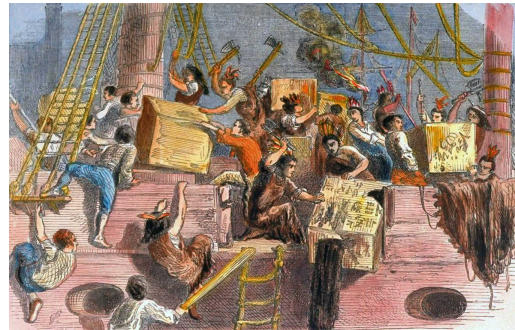
Townsend Act (1767)

Tea Act (1773)

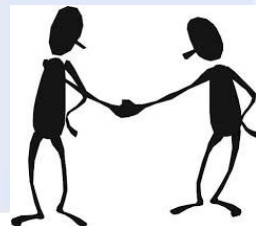


The American Revolution

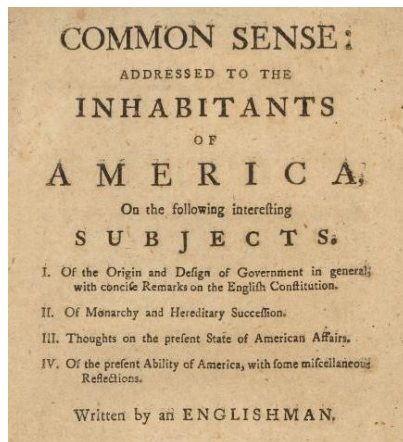
The colonists responded with demands of “no taxation without representation,” boycotted British products, attacked British officials, and staged the Boston Tea Party (1773)



Guess what European power was quick to offer to help the colonists in their rebellion against England?



Common Sense



The Cost of Empire



ntim2 mabA

American - French Revolutions

Americans sought independence from British imperial rule, but they kept British law and much of the cultural heritage

The French sought to replace the *ancien regime* ("the old order") with new political, social, and cultural structures

The American Revolution

1776 - The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress, reflecting Enlightenment ideals



Read the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776

- ★ Break it into sections and give each a heading as to its purpose
- ★ Highlight Enlightenment influences & try to identify the appropriate thinker
- ★ Discuss with your table buds when finished OR as you work
- ★ Don't carry bricks, work together and stay on topic

What is this & why?

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

What we believe

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that ~~all men are created equal~~, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain ~~unalienable Rights~~, that among these are ~~Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness~~. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, ~~deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed~~, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the ~~Right of the People to alter or to abolish it~~, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

We're not taking this lightly ...

Wisdom

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

John Locke said it's ok

The King is a jerk & we've got the proof

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

To be specific . . .

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.



He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

Revolutionary War

1775-1783

Articles of Confederation

1781-1788

US Constitution

1789 - present

US Constitution 1789

- * separation of powers
- * checks and balances
- * bicameral legislature
- * Bill of Rights



Preamble (what & why)

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

Schoolhouse Rock

The American Revolution

Could the revolution
have been avoided?

Homework - Ch. 19-3
Questions 9-18
Finish for Thursday

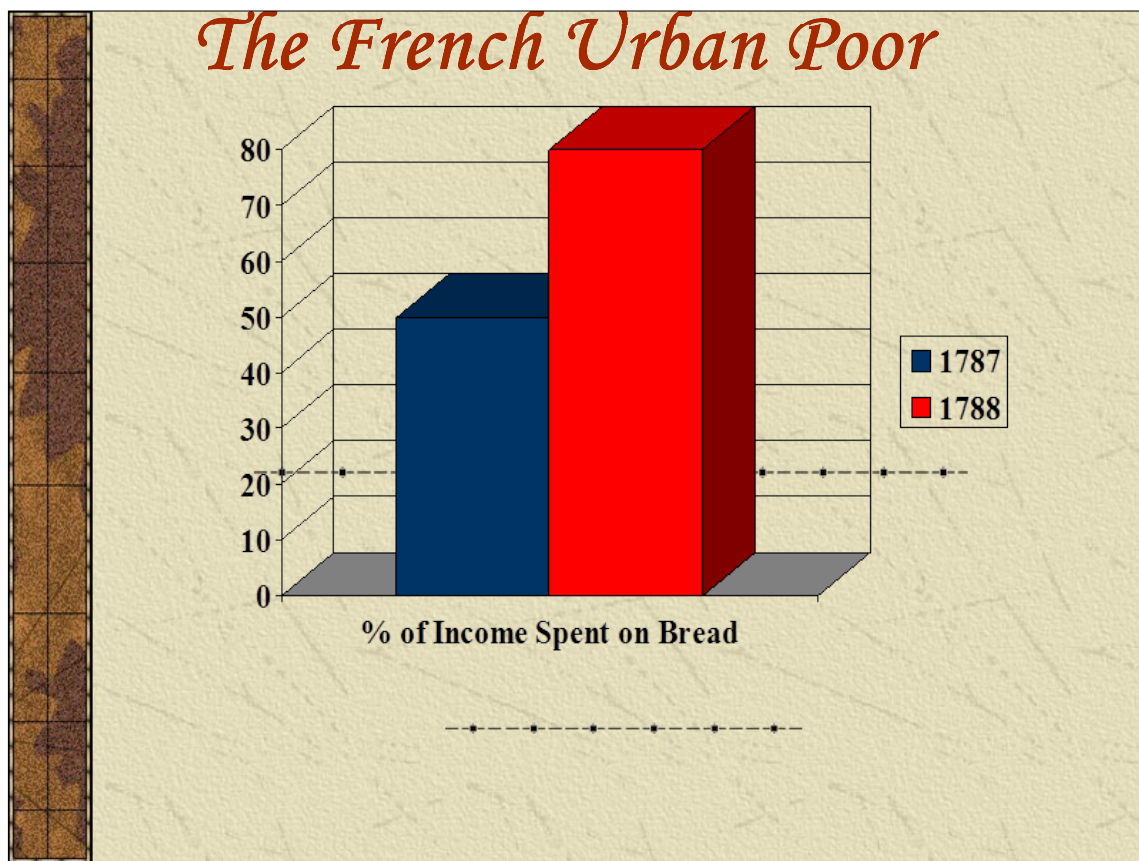
The French Revolution

Entrance task: Think: Was the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 inevitable?

Yes or no: supportive details?

Today: Factors initiating the French Revolution

Homework: Reading packet #3-4,
Finish Ch. 19-3



Financial Problems in France, 1789

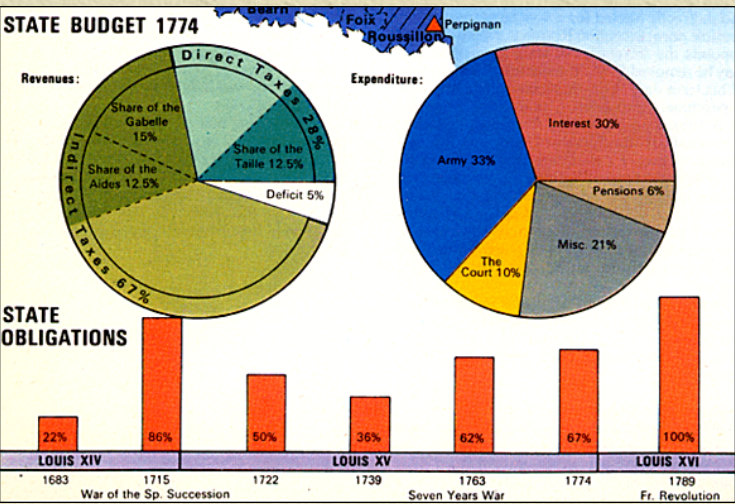
Urban Commoner's Budget:

| | |
|----------|------|
| Food | 80% |
| Rent | 25% |
| Tithe | 10% |
| Taxes | 35% |
| Clothing | 20% |
| TOTAL | 170% |

King's Budget:

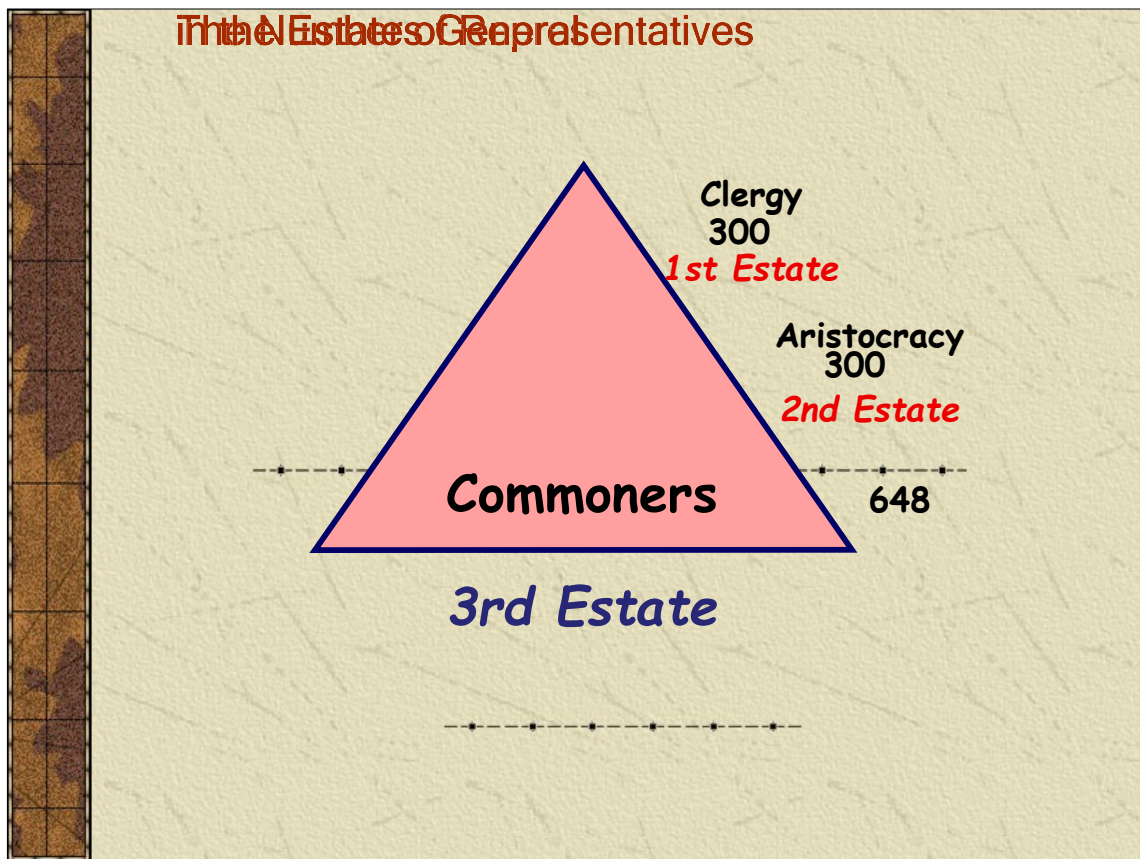
| | |
|------------|------|
| Interest | 50% |
| Army | 25% |
| Versailles | 25% |
| Coronation | 10% |
| Loans | 25% |
| Admin. | 25% |
| TOTAL | 160% |

Budget,



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| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1st Stage Moderate reform</p> | <p>"The revolution is over!" Constitution of 1791 - Legislative Assembly - limited monarchy ↑ Civil Constitution of the Clergy - July 1790 ↑ Women's March on Versailles - Oct. 1789 ↑ Declaration of the Rights of Man - August 1789 ↑ The Great Fear - July-August 1789 ↑ Storming of the Bastille - July 14, 1789 ↑ Tennis Court Oath - June 1789 ↑ National Assembly - June 1789 Estates General met at Versailles - May 1789</p> | |
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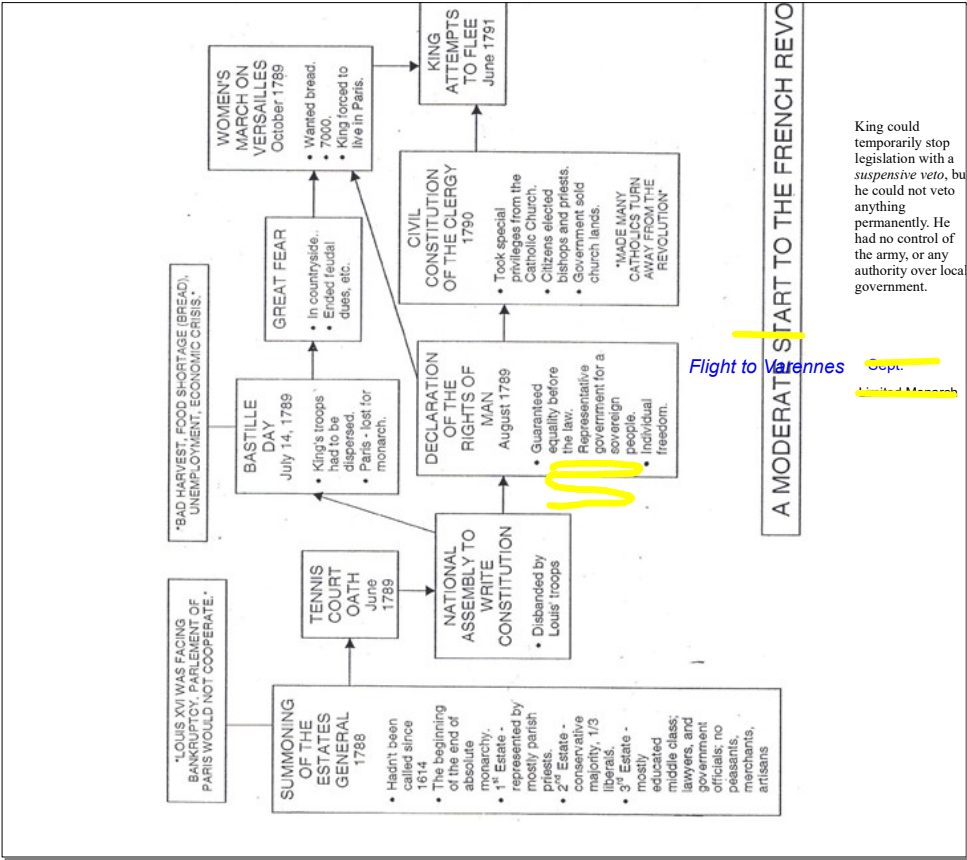
Study Guide p. 97



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The French Revolution

Homework: Reading packet #3 & 4

Finish Ch. 19-3

The French Revolution

Entrance task: Think: What do you remember about the causes and first stage of the revolution?

Today: History Channel video

Homework: Finish Ch. 19 -4, through q. 25
Reading #8 by Edmund Burke

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 3rd Stage Moderate reform | <p>The Directory - 5-man council (1795) - supported military expansion Military used to squash domestic demonstrations (sans-culottes, ie) National Convention abolished economic controls Girondists readmitted to the National Convention Inflation & self-indulgence increased, people turned to religion Robespierre executed July 28, 1794 by a fearful middle class Thermidorian Reaction - July 1794 French military still at war</p> |
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The French Revolution

Entrance task: Think: In what ways does the phrase, "*desperate times call for desperate measures*" apply to the second stage of the French Revolution?

Today: The revolution turns more desperate

Homework: Finish Ch. 19 - 4,
Readings 10 & 11



Edmund Burke - *Reflections on the Revolution in France*

1790

Read each paragraph carefully and write a one or two sentence summary of each.

1. You [revolutionaries] chose to act
2. Compute your gains:
3. The science of governments . . .
4. When ancient opinions . . . Nothing is more certain
5. Thanks to our sullen (to the end)

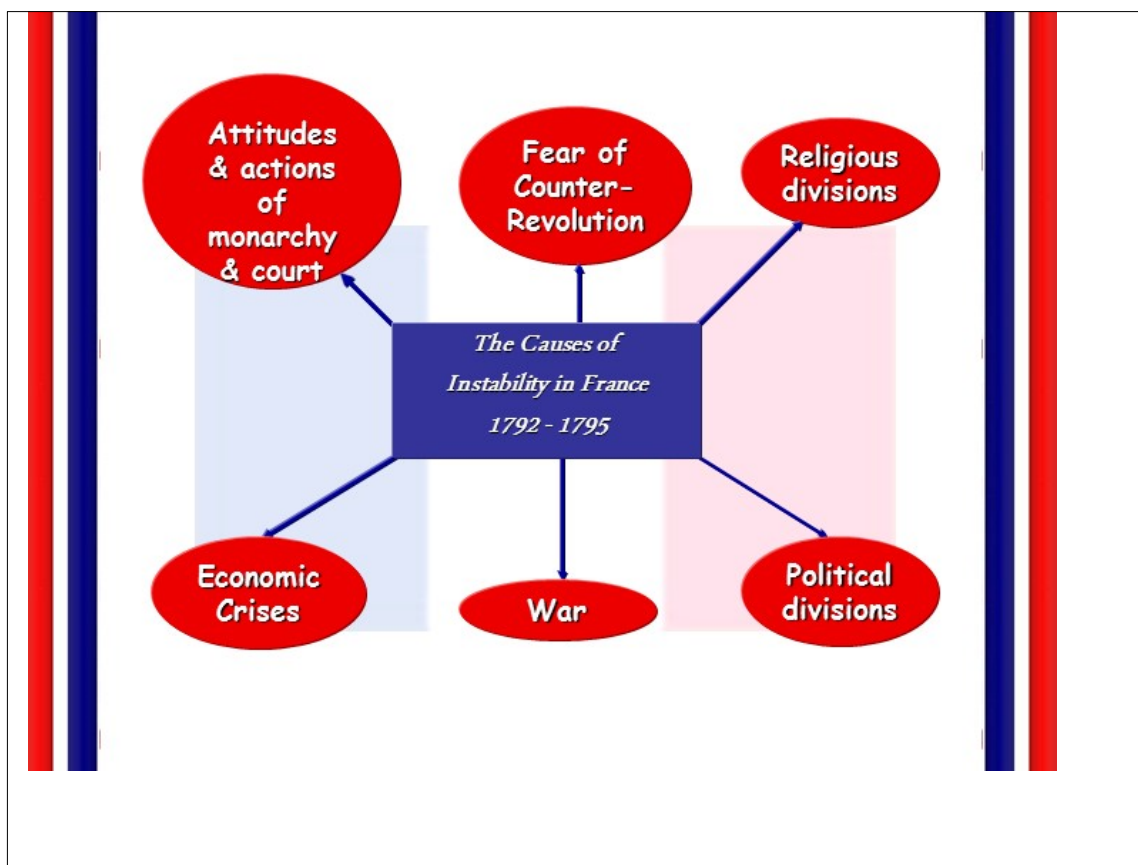
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>2nd Stage Radical reform</p> | <p>Reign of Terror - planned economy, levée en mass, de-Christianization Committee of Public Safety Jacobins, with sans-culotte support, gain control Girondists ousted from National Convention - May-June 1793 France declares war on Britain, Holland, Austria, Prussia - Feb. 1, 1793 Execution of Louis XVI - January 21, 1793 National Convention - late Sept. 1792 September Massacres - 1792 France declared a Republic - September 1, 1792 Second Revolution - August attack of Versailles (by sans-culottes) & call for a national convention to write a new constitution First Coalition b/n Austria and Prussia Brunswick Manifesto - July 1792 France declares war on Austria - April 1792 Declaration of Pillnitz - August 1791</p> | <p>Marie Antionette executed, Oct. 1793</p> |
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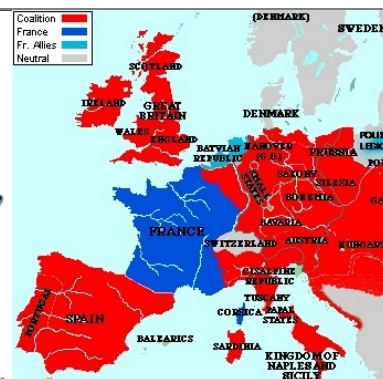
Declaration of Pillnitz (1791) Brunswick Manifesto (1792)

1. Who wrote each document, and why?
2. Why were European monarchs willing to commit their own troops and resources to restoring France's Louis XVI to power?
3. Imagine that you are a member of the Third Estate who has embraced the ideals and actions of the French Revolution. How might you react to each document?

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Reign of Terror - planned economy, levée en mass,
 dechristianization ← Marie Antionette executed, Oct. 1793
 Committee of Public Safety
 Jacobins, with sans-culotte support, gain control
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 & call for a national convention to write a new constitution
 First Coalition b/n Austria and Prussia
 Brunswick Manifesto - July 1792
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 Declaration of Pillnitz - August 1791



The French Revolution

Homework: Finish Ch. 19 - 4,
Readings 10 & 11



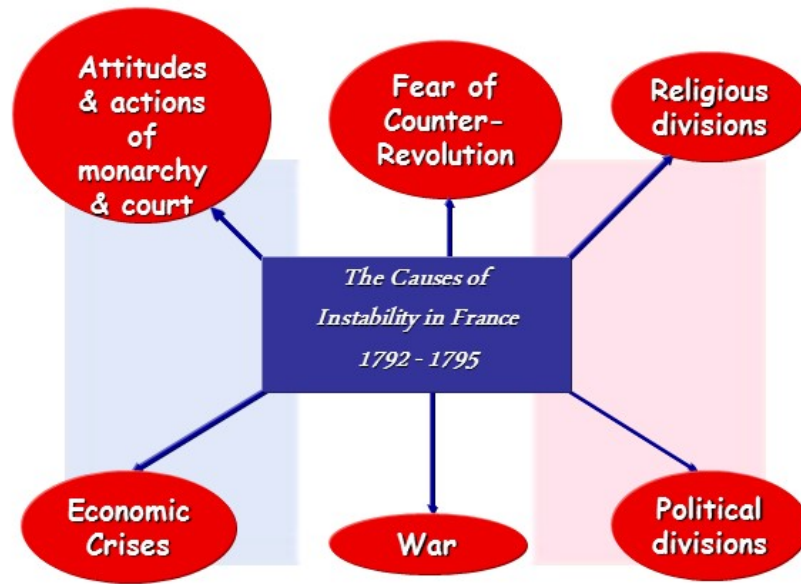
The French Revolution

Entrance task: Think: Was the Reign of
Terror a necessary evil to save the
revolution?

Today: The Reign of Terror

Homework: Ch. 19-5 #31-33
Finish for Wednesday





The Sans-Culottes: The Parisian Working Class

- *Small shopkeepers.*
- *Tradesmen.*
- *Artisans.*

*They shared many of the
ideals of their middle class
representatives in
government!*



The National Convention

(September, 1792)

- 💣 Its first act was the formal abolition of the monarchy on September 22, 1792.
 - The **Year I** of the French Republic.

💣 The Decree of Fraternity

- it offered French assistance to any subject peoples who wished to overthrow their governments.

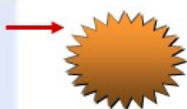
*When France sneezes,
all of Europe catches cold!*

The Politics of the National Convention

(1792-1795)

Montagnards

- ★ Power base in Paris.
- ★ Main support from the *sans-culottes*.
- ★ Would adopt extreme measures to achieve their goals.
- ★ Saw Paris as the center of the Revolution.
- ★ More centralized [in Paris] approach to government.



Girondists

- ★ Power base in the provinces.
- ★ Feared the influence of the *sans-culottes*.
- ★ Feared the dominance of Paris in national politics.
- ★ Supported more national government centralization [federalism].

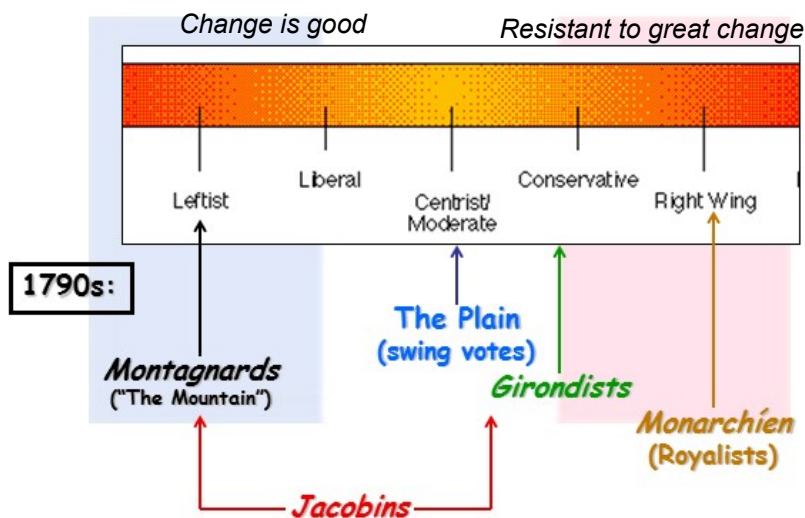
The September Massacres, 1792

(The dark side of the Revolution!)



- Rumors that the anti-revolutionary political prisoners were plotting to break out & attack from the rear the armies defending France, while the Prussians attacked from the front.
- *Buveurs de sang* ["drinkers of blood."] → over 1000 killed!
- It discredited the Revolution among its remaining sympathizers abroad.

The National Convention, 1792



Louis XVI as a Pig



- c For the Montagnards, the king was a traitor.
- c The Girondins felt that the Revolution had gone far enough and didn't want to execute the king [maybe exile him].

Louis XVI's Head

(January 21, 1793)



- The trial of the king was hastened by the discovery in a secret cupboard in the Tuileries of a cache of documents.
- They proved conclusively Louis' knowledge and encouragement of foreign intervention.
- The National Convention voted
- 387 to 334 to execute the monarch.

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The Death of "Citizen" Louis Capet

Matter for reflection
for the crowned jugglers.

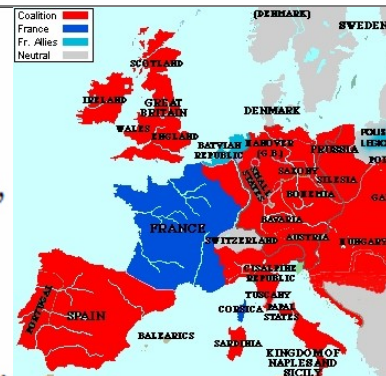
*'I forgive my enemies. I trust that my death
will be for the happiness of my people, but I
grieve for France and I fear she may suffer
the anger of the Lord'*

So impure blood
doesn't soil our land!



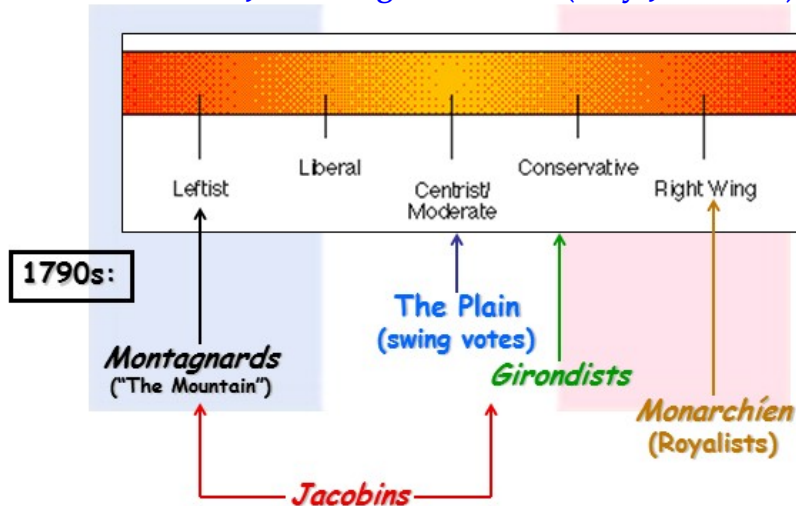
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National Convention - late Sept. 1792
September Massacres - 1792
France declared a Republic - September 1, 1792
Second Revolution - August attack of Versailles (by sans-culottes)
& call for a national convention to write a new constitution
First Coalition b/n Austria and Prussia
Brunswick Manifesto - July 1792
France declares war on Austria - April 1792
Declaration of Pillnitz - August 1791

Marie Antionette executed, Oct. 1793



France at War

Girondists are ousted from the National Convention and the Jacobins gain control. (May-June 1793)



Attempts to Control the Growing Crisis

1. **Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris** → try suspected counter-revolutionaries.
 - A. **Representatives-on-Mission**
 - ↳ sent to the provinces & to the army.
 - ↳ had wide powers to oversee conscription.
 - B. **Watch Committees [comité de surveillance]**
 - ↳ keep an eye on foreigners & suspects.
 - C. Sanctioned the trial & execution of rebels and émigrés, should they ever return to France.

Attempts to Control the Growing Crisis

2. The printing of more *assignats* to pay for the war.
3. **Committee of Public Safety [CPS]**
↳ to oversee and speed up the work of the government during this crisis.
4. **Committee of General Security [CGS]**
↳ responsible for the pursuit of counter-revolutionaries, the treatment of suspects, & other internal security matters.

The Committee of Public Safety



- 💣 Revolutionary Tribunals.
- 💣 300,000 arrested.
- 💣 16,000 - 50,000 executed.

The Reign of Terror

June 1793 - July 1794

Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible. --

Robespierre

*Let terror be the order of
the day!*

- c The Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris alone executed 2,639 victims in 15 months.
- c The total number of victims nationwide was over 20,000!



The Reign of Terror

June 1793 - July 1794



- * Marat - murdered by Charlotte Corday in July 1793
- * Marie Antionette is executed in October 1793



1. Law of General Maximum

- September 5, 1793.
- Limited prices of grain & other essentials to 1/3 above the 1790 prices & wages to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1790 figures.
- Prices would be strictly enforced.
- Hoarders rooted out and punished.
- Food supplies would be secured by the army!

2. Law of Suspects

September 17, 1793.

This law was so widely drawn that almost anyone not expressing enthusiastic support for the republic could be placed under arrest!

The de-Christianization of France

1. The adoption of a new Republican Calendar:

- abolished Sundays & religious holidays.
- months named after seasonal features.
- 7-day weeks replaced by 10-day decades.
- the yearly calendar was dated from the creation of the Republic [Sept. 22, 1792]

↓
The Convention symbolically divorced the state from the Church!!

De-Christianization (1793-1794)

- 💣 The Catholic Church was linked with real or potential counter-revolution.
- 💣 Religion was associated with the *Ancien Régime* and superstitious practices.
- 💣 Very popular among the *sans-culottes*.
- 💣 Therefore, religion had no place in a rational, secular republic!

| <u>New Name</u> | <u>Meaning</u> | <u>Time Period</u> |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Vendemaire | Vintage | September 22 - October 21 |
| Brumaire | Fog | October 22 - November 20 |
| Frimaire | Frost | November 21 - December 20 |
| Nivose | Snow | December 21 - January 19 |
| Pluviose | Rain | January 20 - February 18 |
| Ventose | Wind | February 19 - March 20 |
| Germinal | Budding | March 21 - April 19 |
| Floreal | Flowers | April 20 - May 19 |
| Prairial | Meadow | May 20 - June 18 |
| Messidor | Harvest | June 19 - July 18 |
| Thermidor | Heat | July 19 - August 17 |
| Fructidor | Fruit | August 18 - September 21 |

The Thermidorian Reaction

- * July 1794 - Robespierre and 83 associates are arrested and executed and the Terror ends
- * Girondists took control & outlawed the Jacobins
- * Middle class seeks more moderate policies and an end to the craziness of the sans-culottes
- * Churches were reopened
- * Economic controls were lifted and price skyrocketed
- * August, 1795 - New Constitution creates the Directory is established - corrupt and inefficient
- * Here come's Napoleon



The Reign of Terror

Read each of the documents carefully. Then discuss and answer the questions with your group.

The Committee of Public Safety was established to protect the Revolution from its enemies. Based on the Decree Against Profiteers and the Law of Suspects, do you think the Committee of Public Safety actually protected the Revolution from its enemies?

Textbook Excerpt

1. According to the textbook, why did the Jacobins have so many enemies?
2. Robespierre and his supporters created a new calendar. Why would they want to wipe out “every trace of France’s past?”
3. According to the textbook, Robespierre believed terror helped French citizens remain “true to the ideals of the Revolution.” What were the ideals of the French Revolution? (Use what you already know about the French Revolution for this question)
4. Based on the text excerpt, do you think the Committee of Public Safety protected the revolution from its enemies?

Document A: Decree Against Profiteers

1. (Contextualization) Why did the Committee of Public Safety pass the Decree Against Profiteers?
2. (Contextualization) Why did the Committee of Public Safety consider monopoly to be such a serious crime? (Hint: Think back to the ideals of the French Revolution).
3. (Close reading) What was the punishment for those who did not comply with this law?
4. Based on the Decree Against Profiteers, do you think the Committee of Public Safety protected the Revolution from its enemies?

French Rev through Reign of Terror.notebook

Document B: Law of Suspects

1. What was the goal of the Law of suspects?
2. (Close reading) List two examples of people who would have been considered suspects. Explain why the Committee of Public Safety would have considered them suspects.
3. What might the leaders of the Committee of Public Safety have said to justify this law?
4. Based on the Law of Suspects, do you think the Committee of Public Safety protected the Revolution from its enemies? Explain.

The Committee of Public Safety was established to protect the Revolution from its enemies. Based on the Decree Against Profiteers and the Law of Suspects, do you think the Committee of Public Safety actually protected the Revolution from its enemies?

The French Revolution

Homework: Ch. 19-5 #31-33

Finish for Wednesday

